THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 169. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1853. PRICE, DRS. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

In re TOZER, *deceased.*

ALL claims against the above Estate must be proved at the British Consulate without delay; and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to H. B. M.'s Consul.

By Order,

T. WADE, *Vice-Consul.*

Shanghae, 3d October, 1853.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. New York Bark *JENNET*, 400 tons, capacity, is every way right and ready for a Voyage, to any part of the World. Apply to

EDWARD A. MIX,
On Board.

She is lying close to the *Spartan*, Sloop-of-war. Consignees inwards for the above, will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

Shanghai, 6th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 feet draft and under.	over 17 to 18.	over 18.
From Shanghae to Gutzlaff bearing S. by W.	300	350	400
From Shanghae to Woosung outside the marks	150	175	200
From Woosung to Gutzlaff	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. Fogg & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify that they have this day established themselves in *Shanghae*, as Merchants, and Commission Agents, under the name and firm of HANBURY & Co.

WILLIAM CRAMPTON.
THOMAS HANBURY.
THOMAS CHRISTY, JR.
CHARLES PULLAN.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London*, or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London*, and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility*, and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6°/₀ per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1852.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; and PALE & LIGHT-GOLD SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SHANGHAE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat*, and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY from Messrs. YBASI & Co., London. Apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very Superior Assortment of WINTER CLOTHING, comprising Doe and Buck-Skin, Pilot Cloths, and Rich Tweeds. Also, CARPETING,—MOREEN for CURTAINS,—TABLE COVERS,—GRATES, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th October, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED

AND NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,

THE BOOKS OF THE T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY—Trip of the *Hermes* to Nanking—and *Visit* of Dr. C. TAYLOR to Chin-keang.

PRICE—$2 per Copy.

Herald Office, 15th Oct., 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED PRICE $2.

A GRAMMAR OF THE SHANGHAE DIALECT by the Rev. J. EDKINS, B.A. To be had at the *London Mission Printing Office* or the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

Shanghae, 23rd September, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,

(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong*; and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 20*th October*, the RATES of FREIGHT to *Hongkong, India, Ceylon* and *The Straits*, per PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS, will be as under, until further notice.

To *Hongkong* or *Canton*, Treasure ¾ per cent and Raw Silk $2½ per Bale.
To *India*, Treasure 1¼ and Silk 4 per cent.
To *Ceylon*, 1¼ and Silk 3½ per cent.
To *The Straits*, 1 and Silk 2½ per cent.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Shanghai, 18th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE GUN ROOM OFFICERS of Her Majesty's Ship *Spartan*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by EDWARD BARROW as their Mess-man or Steward during their stay at this Port.

H. M.'s Ship *Spartan*,
Shanghae, 5th October, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL,

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

(OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENT.)

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN

Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with ......16,588,510 Dollars.
or ....£ 2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 " 36,000 "	60 " 2,000 "
24 " 32,000 "	120 " 1,500 "
60 " 8,000 "	180 " 1,000 "

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place in Dec., 1853.

The price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share	for £ 1 Sterling.
Six do.	for £ 5 "
Thirteen Shares	for £10 "
Thirty do.	for £20 "
Sixty-five do.	for £40 "
137 do.	for £80 "

The undersigned have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed SOLE AGENTS for this distribution in the British Colonies, in consequence of the former Agents having ILLEGALLY inserted in their Shares, and made a DEDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT on payment of the Prizes, without such being mentioned in their prospectus, or authorized by the Contractors.

It has been thought necessary to lay these facts before the Public, so that they may *not be deceived by the caution which the dismissed Agents have thought fit to insert in the Newspapers.* The public are therefore informed, that if they wish to purchase Shares enjoying the full advantages, without any deductions, they must be signed by ONE OF OUR FIRM, who have been the Agents in England for upwards of twelve years, during which period, they have paid, to successful holders of Shares in Great Britain, prizes to the amount of £52,000, free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

Shares will be forwarded, on receipt of Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c.

Each Shareholder will receive, immediately after their Drawing, the List of the successful numbers.

The Prizes obtained, will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank, upon delivery of the Prize Share.

Apply without delay, to the *appointed Government Agents*, Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-Maine; or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZCHILD & Co., 20, Lombard Street, London.

J. A. SCHWARZCHILD & SONS,
Bankers, & Sole appointed Government Lottery Agents.

Frankfort-on-Maine.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—*The Prospectus of this distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.*

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, *July*, 1853.

General Office.

HESSIAN LOAN.

THE next drawing will take place DECEMBER, 1853.

The Price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share	for £ 1 Sterling.
Six do.	for £ 5 "
Thirteen Shares	for £10 "
Thirty do.	for £20 "
Sixty-five do.	for £40 "
137 do.	for £80 "

In consequence of the NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS which we have received from parties interested in this Loan, the public are requested to direct all their letters and communications to Messrs. B. FRIEDBURG & Co., 3, Regent's Terrace, Commercial Road, London, from whom *Shares may be had on receipt of remittances*, and all Prizes paid in full, through any Banking House in the World. Every information respecting the fate of Shares of former drawings, and also of Frankfort Lottery Tickets, given gratis, on receiving letters, prepaid, addressed to London.

By order of the Direction
of the Hessian Distribution,

BREME FRIEDBURG,
Selig Nockenfrau.

Isaacs Rochesglaichts.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are compelled to postpone numerous papers this week for want of room.

The letter that Lew-le-chuen has addressed to the foreign Consuls at this Port, (which will be found in another part of our paper,) has been the grand topic of the present week and is worthy of much attention. It is written in a firm and moderate tone, and we believe, speaks that which those who have had the opportunity of visiting the city of Shanghae since its capture by the party, which acts in behalf of the New-dynasty, can fully confirm;—viz: that private property is respected and every kind of disorder is put down as far as possible.

The generalissimo now complains that the tacit compact entered into between foreigners and himself has been broken by an open violation of the acknowledged article of war, that all vessels and armaments, at the time in port, belonging to the power that is overthrown, become the property of the victor.

The chief of the Insurgents proceeds to say "I did not then" (at the time the guns were removed from the *Antelope*) "think it worth while to dispute the matter with him" (the American Consul,) but finding subsequently, that these guns, &c., &c., had been given "up to the Tartar troops" and further is stated to have "instructed them, how to form batteries, &c., &c." He found it necessary after repeated information received through his own soldiers "and Hëen-fung's troops also, that such was the case"—to write the letter in question to the foreign Consuls, at this Port.

We come now to the consideration of what is neutrality? is it aiding that party we desire to conquer? is it undermining that side we dislike? or is it, playing fast and loose with one party, and at the first opportunity doing all in our power, to injure the one and abet the other? Such are the questions that have been frequently asked during the past week, and variously responded to—according to the view taken of Lew-le-chuen's letter to the Foreign Consuls, complaining that faith has not been kept towards him by foreigners—especially naming certain parties in his communication which it behoves them, as public functionaries and men of honour, to clear themselves of.

In the late revolt the *Antelope* became a prize to the victors of Shanghae, and ought, therefore, to have been left untouched by foreigners, if they wished to remain neutral. What would any power think of another power interfering with ships-of-war lying in the river washing the very walls of the city just captured by it?—would it not justly deem such interference of itself a *casus belli*?—But this is not the most aggravated part of the accusation; we hope it is not a just one—and that the case can be met by a denial. The accusation, however, is—that the same interfering party, that removed the munitions of war from a vessel,—the spoils of war, belonging to the insurgents—has clandestinely and wrongfully given up these same munitions of war to their adversaries, and further instructed them how to use the same advantageously against the fortress now in possession of the party, whose lawful prize they were, according to the laws of war.

We cannot conceive how, the representatives of a nation ever ready to assist the extension of freedom in other States, can so egregiously mistake their duty in this country, as to take the opposite course, and aid all in their power, as they notoriously do, to hinder the development of the people's rights to a just and liberal government, while the said people are endeavouring to get rid of an oppressive, antiquated and worn out system of official oppression and despotic rule, that is in every way counter to the spirit of the age, and alike opposed to the best interests of the people and those of their rulers.

We know that the view taken by the authorities we allude to, is diametrically the reverse of that entertained by the free and enlightened citizens of the great nation to which they belong—and it would be well for them to consider how, if the Insurgents eventually gain the mastery, as they appear hitherto to have done elsewhere,—at Nanking and a few other important cities,—the American nation will be looked upon by the rulers of the New-dynasty, when made fully acquainted with the course adopted by its representatives at Shanghae—and if they think its commercial prosperity in China will be at all promoted, by the course they have hitherto pursued.

It is true the war is still waging, and many a turn may yet occur before the final struggle, and final triumph. But can any man of sense doubt the ultimate result?—when a sickly despotism is opposed by vigorous freedom—a worn-out oligarchy encountered by men of energy and talent—a slavish and idolatrous multitude by a united religious host?—We think not: for it is our firm belief, that in the present revolution, if ever, the *vox populi* will prove itself to be the *vox Dei*.

We have confined our remarks hitherto simply to the political phase of the matter in hand—but there are other very important considerations connected with the subject, that ought not to be lost sight of—and the most important of these is the charge of a violation of a pledge. The American Consul is represented by Lew as having besought him, "as a particular favour, that I (he) would allow him (the Taoutae) to return to his native village, whereupon I ordered my soldiers to escort him out of the city." That overtures were made to save the life of the Taoutae by the American authorities, was notorious, and although Lew did not openly connive at the Taoutae's actual escape from the city;—it is well-known that he stated his reasons why he could not do so, and when some foreign gentlemen did go into the city to secure the ex-Taoutae's liberty, no molestation was offered—while within a quarter of an hour afterwards Lew called upon the American Consul, saying that he was perfectly aware of the Taoutae's escape.

We have said this is a most important consideration,—for on it hinges the light in which foreigners generally will be looked upon by the Chinese as a nation—for, if after a tacit pledge, if a more tangible one has not been given, by foreigners—that provided the Taoutae's life were spared he should not be allowed to molest or interrupt the cause of the party to which he is opposed—a section of these same foreigners allows, and not only allows but actually abets and assists the imperialist cause, and favours the machinations of the ex-Taoutae after such a renunciation of an implied pledge on the part of foreigners—what hold have they on the good faith of the people amongst whom they dwell? Amongst whom we are as a drop in a bucket, as a pebble on the beach, or a grain of sand on the sea-shore for number?—Our hold on the Chinese is a moral one—and if we lower the standard, woe be to that party who is the cause of European degradation in the eyes of a people, with whom it behoves us so especially to cultivate a good understanding—not alone, for commercial considerations—but out of regard to the far higher views of policy and religion, with reference to the important movement now agitating the length and breadth of this populous and vast kingdom.

We cannot at this time prolong this article, but will resume it in our next issue. We were desirous of pointing out a few of the evils likely to accrue to foreigners at this port, from the exhibition of a partizan spirit in their intercourse with either imperialists or insurgents. The true course is non-interference, and that should be strictly adhered to.

If we leave the Chinese to fight their own battles—it is evident that the foreign community have little to fear from their prowess or their cowardice. But if we will intermeddle where we have no business,—we shall win the hatred of the one side, and certainly not, earn the gratitude of the other.

We hear that one of the fruits of the above interference against the insurgents, has already been the shutting the gates more closely than ever against foreigners.

Our news this week is all rumour. One party just returned from Nanking asserts that the Mongols are in that neighbourhood. Accounts from the north state that a very large levy (270,000) of Mongol Troops has been made, and about seventy thousand of them had marched southwards. Another futile attack was made by the imperialists on Shanghae on the 20th instant in which report says, the ex-Taoutae led a body of troops on to the attack.

Woo, (Samqua) has made a communication to the Foreign Consuls requesting them—

To notify to their respective mercantile communities that, unless on business, they are not to go in and out of the different encampments at their pleasure, lest their seizure by the Imperial Soldiery, who may be unable at the moment to distinguish between the good and the evil, should inflict a wound upon the good understanding (between China and their several Nations.)

We have received a new file of *Peking Gazettes*, bringing down our news from that city to the 25th September, at which date Peking had *not* fallen, neither were the insurgents in the neighbourhood of the capital. The latter had, however, obtained important advantages. In the province of Keang-se they had on the 19th of August broken up the seige of Nan-ch'hang, and taken the city of Fung-ching and Suy-chow, to the westward and northward of Nan-ch'hang. They had also made some progress north of the Yellow river: on the 1st of September, they left off besieging Hwae-king-foo, and burst into the province of Shan-se, where on the 4th of September they took the city of Hwan-keuh, in the southern part of that province, from whence they proceeded to Keang-heen, Keuh-yuh, and the prefectural city of Ping-yang, (Lat. 36-deg. 6-s. N., Long. 111-deg. 33-s. E., and 546 miles from Peking,) all of which had fallen into their hands. The emperor shows his sense of the importance of these losses, by depriving the governor of Keang-se of his post, and ordering him up to the capital under arrest for trial. The imperial commissioner, Nah-urh-king-gnib, who had been sent to oppose the rebels at Hwae-king-foo, and who allowed them to slip through his fingers, is stripped of his yellow jacket, and told that if he does not speedily follow up and intercept these marauders, he shall be most severely dealt with. Want of room prevents our giving the details of these events, but we hope to present the particulars to our readers, in succeeding numbers.

On the 20th instant, the Bishop of Victoria held a visitation of his clergy in Trinity Church at Shanghae. There were present on the occasion all the clergy of the Church of England now located in the two Northern Ports of Shanghae and Ningpo, eight in number, viz., Revds. R. H. Cobbold, W. A. Russell and R. D. Jackson of the Church Missionary Society, at Ningpo; Revds. J. Burdon and H. Reeve of the Church Missionary Society, at Shanghae; Revd. G. H. Moreton, about to proceed as Missionary to Loochoo; Rev. J. P. Oliver, Naval Chaplain of H. M. S. *Spartan*; and Revd. J. Hobson, British Consular Chaplain. After the Litany, the Bishop read a lengthened charge which occupied two hours in its delivery, referring to the various questions likely at the present time to occupy a prominent place in public attention and to affect the prospects of Christian Missions in the East. The Bishop's remarks on the character of the movement in the interior of China will be perused with interest by our readers in China and at a distance. We have been favoured with an opportunity of placing before them the following extract from the earlier portion of the charge, containing a summary sketch of the character of the

CHINESE REBELLION.

EXTRACT
FROM
THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA'S CHARGE
TO HIS CLERGY

At Trinity Church, Shanghae,
on 20th October, 1853.

We have arrived at an important era of Protestant Missions in China. Unwilling to count our converts by the doubtful measure of promiscuous baptisms, we have in past times chosen rather to await the descent of God the Holy Spirit upon our work, than to build a spiritual fabric on the rotten foundation of a barren formalism. We were often asked,—"Where" "are the proofs of success or the signs" "of progress in Protestant Missions?" "Rome with her 14 bishops, her 84 Eu-" "ropean Missionaries, her 135 Native" "priests, her 14 Colleges and Semina-" "ries, her 326 Churches and Chapels," "and her estimate of 315,000 baptized" "converts—counts her children in every" "province. Where are those who form" "the beginnings of the Protestant Chris-" "tian church in China?"—We had a reply which, while it satisfied the student of Missionary records of the past, awakened no sympathy in unfriendly minds. It has been a distinguishing principle of Protestant Missions in China to give pre-eminent honour to the inspired word of God. The translation and circulation of the Holy Scriptures have from the commencement of the present century occupied a prominent place in the attention and the labour of Protestant Missionary Societies. Unable to point to numerous instances of positive submission to the holy restraints of the gospel, we nevertheless trusted in the divine promise and patiently abided God's time. We looked forward in faith to the results of a wide-spread moral impression, assured that the seeds of Scriptural truth, sown widely and sinking deeply into the minds of the people, would hereafter, under the vivifying power of God's Holy Spirit, become pregnant with life, produce a harvest of joy, and bring forth the fruits of a spiritual influence in the hearts and lives of the people.

And now at length a sudden gleam of hope streaks the horizon and the dawn of a brighter day succeeds to our dark and dreary night of depression. The Holy Scriptures and the Christian books, distributed in past years along the coast and especially in the province of Canton—have at length, as messengers of mercy, winged their flight into the far interior and given an impulse to a movement which appears likely to issue in the most remarkable revolution of modern times.

Numerous doubtless have been the unknown channels through which a wide-extended moral impression has been communicated to the distant localities of the interior. But at the present time and in the absence of more intimate access to the Insurgent-army, the only known facts refer to the circumstances under which the Insurgent chief arrived at his knowledge of Christian truth. Twenty years ago a Native preacher who now survives, Leang Afa, distributed several thousand copies of a Christian book composed by himself and containing lengthened extracts from the Bible in the form of Scripture lessons, interspersed with his own Summary of Christian doctrine. In the journals of the late Dr. Morrison, the first Protestant Missionary to China, there occur notices of this Christian Native having disposed of large numbers of this and other books among the crowds attracted to the city of Canton on the occasion of the provincial examination for literary degrees. According to information recently supplied by a relative of the Insurgent chief who visited Hongkong, it appears that in the year 1831 one scholar, destined in all probability to fulfil a conspicuous part in the history of the empire, received from an aged man whose description evidently points to no other than Leang Afa, a copy of the above-mentioned work entitled *Keuen She Leang Yen*, "Good words for exhorting the Age." He took with him to his distant home these first elements of Christian truth and pondered over the important doctrines which they contained. Seven years ago the same Native returned to Canton and, as an inquirer after Christianity, became for two months an inmate in the house of an American Missionary. Partially enlightened as to the Christian religion, and before he was even admitted to Christian baptism, he retired to his native district in the interior. The dreams of his excited brain during a period of sickness, under which he laboured after his first acquaintance with Christianity,—appear to have been mistaken for a personal revelation from God. He communicates Christian doctrines to others; and the number of Christian professors multiplies. In the strength of awaking earnestness, they decry and denounce the idolatry of their neighbours. The sect attracts the notice of the magistrates. Persecution essays its power; resistance follows; and at length a collision ensues. What at first was a mere local rising, in many of its adherents engendered perhaps more by civil discontent than by religious fervour, grows at length to a formidable rebellion. The infusion of a religious element imparts an energy and vigour to the movement, for which the usual impassibility of the Native mind rendered us unprepared. The corruption and weakness of the Native Government, and the popular hatred of the dominant Manchow Tartars,—strengthen the insurrection and lend wings to its progress. The project is conceived of expelling and exterminating their Manchow oppressors, and of building up on the ruins of the Tartar dynasty the church of Christ and the kingdom of God.

The political considerations arising from these events I shall speedily leave. Whether Louis Napoleon at the bidding of the French priesthood may interpose the power of a foreign fleet and seek to crush a rising power, which in the first burst of iconoclastic zeal has demolished alike Romish images and Buddhist idols:—or whether the Russian Czar may pour down from Siberian Tartary his hordes of fierce invaders to arrest the chariot-wheels of revolution and prop up the cause of Chinese despotism:—or whether the downfall of the Manchow Tartars may be arrested or delayed by intestine divisions in the Insurgent force:—are contingencies of the future big with weighty results to the world and calculated to affect the whole history of Missions in the East. Anxious reflections are also sometimes awakened in reference to the great commercial powers of the West. If Britain, inconvenienced by the diminution of the large duties upon the import of tea, or alarmed at the more permanent injury to her Indian revenue through the exclusion of opium by the rival-dynasty,—should hereafter be tempted to interpose her powerful arm;—or if bribed by promises of extended privileges which the passing away of their hour of danger would lead the faithless Manchows, as heretofore, to evade and elude,—she should hereafter employ the resources of a joint-foreign intervention, to restore the sinking fortunes of the Imperialists—then it may confidently be predicted that the civilization of this vast empire will be hopelessly postponed, and the conversion of this people to Christianity will (to human view) be indefinitely delayed. In such a deplorable event this remarkable race—possessing within their territory all the resources needful for great strides in material civilization, and exhibiting in their national character moral and intellectual traits capable of giving them a leading place among Asiatic empires—will be trampled hopelessly in the dust, and the pæans of Manchow triumph will be the melancholy dirge of a vast nation having her liberties entombed amongst the dead and sinking into the lowest depths of political annihilation. All present hope of China's elevation in the scale of nations, morally, politically and socially—appears to centre around that little army of imperfectly-enlightened religious warriors who now hold the ancient capital of the empire, and before whose irresistible prowess the forces of the former conquerors of China have been unable to stand in a single conflict of arms.

With the religious aspect of this Native movement we are more intimately concerned. And here it is needful to exercise a prudential caution, neither expecting too much of matured Christianity on the one hand,—nor identifying Protestant missions with it too undiscriminatingly on the other. The rebel leaders are evidently men in earnest. Their unsparing destruction of idols,—shocking the minds of the common people generally, and of the female population universally,—would be impolitic in men with less lofty aims than those of a Reformation of the National religion; and strikingly exhibits their own belief in their Divine Mission to extirpate image-worship and to propagate the knowledge of the One true God. Their compulsory prohibition of opium-smoking and their threatened exclusion of this contraband article from the country,—preclude the supposition of their being actuated by a selfish and calculating policy;—bringing them into danger of eventual collision with foreigners, as well as pledging them to an onslaught on the most cherished sensual habits of their countrymen. They appear to be animated with all the religious fervour which inspired Mahomet in his course of victory; and to be tinctured with the austere morality which soured and incensed the Puritans against their dissolute adversaries. To expect from men of whom we have as yet no certain knowledge that any of them have been baptized—who have no spiritual teachers—whose knowledge of Christianity is derived more from the Old Testament than the New—whose views of religious zeal and political propagandism appear to be drawn rather from the warlike example of Joshua at the head of the armies of Israel, than from the writings and sufferings of Paul the apostle of Jesus Christ,—to expect from such a body of men a perfect exhibition of the gentle, forgiving spirit of the gospel and a full harvest of the fruits of the Spirit of holiness—is to measure them prematurely by the standard of well-instructed Christians, and to apply to them the rule of long-established Christian communities.

Amid all the error, the enthusiasm, the fanaticism and the intolerance, which are perceptible among them—they have given forth in their public manifestoes to the reading population of China sentiments and views of moral and religious truth such as have never before sounded in the ears of this people.

It is a mark of no inconsiderable progress in this people to find the former half of the book of Genesis, as translated by the late Dr. Gutzlaff, republished in the Insurgent host and bearing the *imprimatur* of T'hae-ping-wang as emperor:—the words "Volume the First" leading to the supposition that other portions of the Sacred Record have been published or are in the course of publication. It is no slight event in the history of the world to find a Chinese claimant of imperial dignity taking up the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society and publishing the Holy Scriptures for his followers.

The "New Calendar of the T'hae-ping dynasty" proclaims to the people of China,—hitherto the dupes of necromancers or the slaves of good and evil omens and of lucky and unlucky days—that prayer for the divine blessing sanctifies every day as alike fortunate.—

"Whoever truly venerates our heavenly Father, the supreme Lord and great God, is under the protection of Heaven and can engage in his duties whensoever he thinks proper. Every season, therefore, may be considered as prosperous and favourable."

During the season of drought we have of late witnessed around this city propitiatory offerings to the "Dragon-" "Prince of the Eastern Sea" sanctioned and commanded by the rulers as a means of obtaining rain. But the "Imperial de-" "claration of T'hae-ping-wang," a document said to be written by the leader of the rebellion himself—thus assails the prevalent superstition.—

"In later ages we have had unprincipled men falsely declaring that the Dragon of the Eastern Sea can produce rain; whereas this Dragon of the Eastern Sea is nothing more than a transformation of the King of Hades. This King of Hades is no other them the old serpent, the Devil, who transforms himself in a variety of ways, to deceive and entrap the souls of men."

In their published comment on the Ten Commandments, the thoughts and intents of the heart are recognized as among the spiritual requirements of God's law. "Lustful imaginations"—"amorous glances!"—"libidinous songs"—and their common incentive the "smoking of foreign tobacco" (Opium)—are among the enumerated ways of transgressing the seventh commandment.

An acknowledgement of the universal prevalence of sin seems to be shadowed

forth in the following extract from "the "book of religious precepts of the T'hae-"ping dynasty":—

"Who has ever lived in the world without offending against the commands of Heaven? But until this time no one has known how to obtain deliverance from sin. Now, however, the great God has made a gracious communication to man, and from henceforth whosoever repents of his sins in the presence of the great God (Shang-te) and avoids worshipping depraved spirits (Shin), practising perverse things or transgressing the Divine commands, may ascend to heaven and enjoy happiness for thousands and myriads of years in pleasure and delight, with dignity and honour, world without end."

Then, again, obscurely and inadequately as the Divinity and Atonement of Christ are sometimes alluded to throughout their writings, we may recognize in the following passages a ground-work of essential truth, on which the glorious superstructure of that doctrine in all its full proportions and completeness may be built by the foreign Missionary instructor. The "Ode for Youth" intended to be committed to memory by every child in the Insurgent-camp—and in the event of their triumph, probably by the child of every official throughout the empire,—contains the following lines on

Reverence to Jesus.

"Jesus his first-born Son,
Was in former times sent by God,
He willingly gave his life to redeem us from sin,
Of a truth his merits are pre-eminent.
His cross was hard to bear,
The sorrowing clouds obscured the sun;
The adorable Son, the honoured of heaven,
Died for you children of men.
After his resurrection he ascended to heaven,
Resplendent in glory, he wields authority supreme.
In him we know that we may trust,
To secure salvation and ascend to heaven."

Still more wonderful is the clear exhibition of the way of Salvation and redemption through Christ in the following—"A prayer for a penitent sinner." Among the multitude of those who have been familiarized from infancy with the doctrines of Christianity, how large a portion would probably state their view of Salvation less clearly!—

"I thine unworthy Son (or daughter) kneeling down upon the ground, with a true heart repent of my sins, and pray thee the great God (Shang-te) our heavenly Father, of thine infinite goodness and mercy, to forgive my former ignorance and frequent transgressions of the divine commands; earnestly beseeching thee of thy great favour, to pardon all my former sins, and enable me to repent and lead a new life so that my soul may ascend to heaven. May I from henceforth sincerely repent and forsake my evil ways, not worshipping corrupt spirits (Shin) nor practising perverse things, but obeying thy divine commands. I also earnestly pray thee, the great God our heavenly Father, constantly to bestow on me thy Holy Spirit and change my wicked heart. Never again allow me to be deceived by malignant demons; but perpetually regarding me with favour, for ever deliver me from the evil one. And every day bestowing on me food and clothing, exempt me from calamity and woe, granting me tranquillity in the present world and the enjoyment of endless happiness in heaven; through the merits of our Saviour and heavenly Brother the Lord Jesus who redeemed us from sin. I also pray the great God our Father who is in heaven, that his will may be done on earth as it is in heaven. That thou wouldest look down and grant this request, is my heart's sincere desire."

In this extract from "the book of religious precepts of the T'hae-ping-wang dynasty" we have a clear recognition of the guilt of sin, the duty of repentance, the Atonement of Jesus Christ, the need of a new heart, and the work of the Holy Spirit in renewing and purifying the soul for heaven.

The emperors of China have been remarkable for their absurd claim of extravagant titles and relationships to heaven. The rival emperor declares that *Wang* (King) and not *Shing* (Holy) nor *Te* (Emperor or Potentate) belongs to him; for the latter term belongs only to the great Supreme Being (Shang Te).—

"The great God, he is God (Te.) The monarchs of this world may be called kings, and that is all." "The great God (Shang-Te) our heavenly Father and Supreme Lord, is omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent, the Supreme over all. There is not an individual who is not produced and cherished by him. He is *Shang* (Supreme). He is *Te* (Potentate). Besides the great God (Shang Te) our heavenly Father and Supreme Lord, there is no one who can be called *Shang*, and no one who can be called *Te*. Therefore from henceforth all you soldiers and officers may designate us your *Lord*, and that is all; you must not call me *Supreme*, lest you should encroach upon the designation of our heavenly Father. Our heavenly Father is our holy Father, and our celestial elder Brother is our holy Lord the Saviour of the World. Hence our heavenly Father and our celestial elder Brother alone are *holy*; and from henceforth all you soldiers and officers may designate Us your *Lord*, and that is all; but you must not call me holy, lest you encroach upon the designation of our heavenly Father and celestial elder Brother."

In the plenitude of Imperial pride the "Son of Heaven" has from ancient times claimed alone as the high-priest of the nation the honour of making special offerings to the One Supreme Being and sacrificing at the winter solstice at the round hillock. The chief of the rival-dynasty restores to the sons of Han their just right, and gives to all the children of men equality in the sight of God.

"Those whose minds have been deluded by the devil, object and say,—that the great God is only to be worshipped by sovereign princes. But we wish you to know that the great God (Shang Te) is the universal Father of all men throughout the world. Sovereigns are those of his children whom he clothes with power, but the good are those of his children who most resemble him."

The national exclusiveness and pride of China has hitherto debarred her from intercommunication with foreign countries. On this point, again, we may perceive the inculcation of sentiments, which, if prevailing generally among this people, would speedily throw down the barreirs which have so long isolated them from Christendom, and bring them into the great brotherhood of Christian nations. Instead of terming foreigners "barbarians," the pretender to the Imperial throne enjoins his followers to recognize them as "brethren" under the protection of the same true God.—

"The great God is the universal Father of all men throughout the world. China, which is near to us, is governed and regulated by the same God; foreign nations, which are far away, are under the same rule."

Again—

"Foreign nations, though far removed, are protected and cared for by the One great God; and China, which is so near, is under the same gracious care. There are many men in the world, but they are all our brethren: there are many women in the world, but they are all our sisters."

The usual objection of the Chinese against Christianity has been that it is the religion of foreigners. The Insurgent edicts reply to this taunt by declaring that China once acknowledged the God of patriarchal tradition, and that when the Chinese "knew God, they glorified him not as God" nor "retained God in their knowledge." (Romans, I. 21-28.)—

"Some also say erroneously that to worship the great God (Shang-te) is to imitate foreigners; not remembering that China has her histories, which are open to investigation. From the time of *Pwan-koo*" (the first man of whom the Chinese speak) "down to the period of the three dynasties, both princes and people honoured and worshipped the great God (Shang-te)."

"The fact is, that according to the histories of both the Chinese and foreign nations, the important duty of worshipping the great God, in the early ages of the world several thousand years ago, was alike practised both by Chinese and Foreigners. But the various foreign nations in the West have practised this duty up to the present time, while the Chinese only practised it up to the Tsin and Han dynasties; since which time they have erroneously followed the devil's ways, and allowed themselves to be deceived by the king of Hades. Now, however, the great God, out of compassion to the children of men, has displayed his great power and delivered men from the machinations of the evil one, causing them to retrace their steps, and again to practise the great duty which was performed of old."

But strange customs and superstitious rites have been reported as observed by these imperfectly-enlightened men. Apparently borrowing the institution of Shew-bread from the Jewish tabernacle—or transferring to the service of the true God their former pagan modes of honouring their false gods—they place triple offerings of food before each of the Three Persons of the Trinity. There occur in their published books statements of a personal communication with the Almighty, and claims of a new and special revelation; which may render the future course of their foreign Missionary instructors one of difficulty and danger. With all due abatements on account of the suspicious channel of hostile authorities through which many of their excesses have been reported;—they nevertheless appear to pursue their Tartar oppressors with all the sanguinary destruction which was wreaked by the Israelites under Joshua of old, as the appointed executioners of God's judicial wrath, upon the nations of Canaan. The waters of the Yang-tsze-keang have floated upon their bosom the scattered and drifted wrecks of thousands of broken idols. The temples have been demolished;—the emblems of superstition have been expelled;—and in cases of resistance, the priests have been put to the sword. The first principles of civil and religious freedom and of constitutional government have yet to be imbibed from the same fountain-source whence they gained their knowledge of the more prominent truths of the Bible. The national polygamy of China seems as yet to have received no check; and like the Israelitish monarchs of old, the Insurgent chiefs appear to have a plurality of wives. They make an external submission to Christianity a condition of adherence to their cause; and all the evil consequences of such a compulsory profession may be expected to prevail in the hypocrisy or fanaticism of many among their multitude. The various styles of writing observable in their books and the extravagant pretensions proclaimed in some of their edicts—lead to the conclusion that probably two classes of Christian professors are to be found in the movement,—sincere enthusiasts, on the one hand, impelled by a conviction of their divine Mission to extirpate false religion from the empire;—and political adventurers, on the other hand, less palpably under the influence of religious motives and willing to employ the arts of king-craft or the pious frauds of a middle-age Christianity for overawing the multitude and banishing treachery from the host. Many facts, however, which have been ascertained respecting them, exclude the supposition that such adherents as the latter class form a general specimen of the religious character of the Insurgents. The lawless rabble of members of the Triad Society,—who have recently risen against the local authorities and captured the cities of Shanghae and Amoy, and whom we have seen to be addicted to the practices of idol-worship and opium-smoking,—are in no way to be confounded or identified with the character and cause of T'hae-ping-wang. They have endeavoured to conciliate foreigners in this city by hoisting the flag of T'hae-ping-wang, and by issuing a copy of one of his religious proclamations. But it is a mere device intended to excite foreign sympathy.

A recent visitor, an American medical Missionary, relates of the insurgent forces within the city of Chin-keang that among them the Sabbath was kept holy (although by an astronomical error in their Calendar they kept as such the seventh instead of the first day of the week)—public religious services were regularly held—appointed officers, like Cromwell's generals of old, preached to the troops—and the general signs of order, morality, and decorum prevailed. At each dawn of day, the Rebel-garrison assembled for prayer in the various military guard-houses:—and there to the sound of Native music, they sang hymns, chants, and doxologies to the Trinity, all kneeling devoutly in prayer to the Almighty. Could we hope that even a small proportion of this vast multitude operates as a leaven of religious sincerity to give a Christian character to the general mass—it would be a spectacle partaking of the sublime, to witness tens of thousands of Native Patriots banded together for a great political and religious end; and where a little while ago idolatry reigned uncontrolled, to hear doxologies of praise and hymns of prayer ascending to the One true God through the One Saviour of Mankind.

Ere long the true character of this movement will be open to a closer view. In the meantime we judge only from published documents and authenticated facts; and such a mingled aspect leaves opposite impressions on the mind—much that is hopeful combined with not a little that is dubious and unsound. While there is much that should render us indisposed to raise unduly the hopes of the Christian church at home—to sound the notes of premature triumph—or to identify the continued stability of Protestant Missions with the fortunes of the T'hae-ping dynasty;—we may leave both sides of the picture—its lights and shadows—its bright colours and its sombre hues—its hopeful features and its dangerous aspects—to the careful observing mind;—premising only, that it requires the powers of a more than human foresight—it belongs only to the secret counsels of Him whose overruling Providence will assuredly direct the result—to know and to predict in which direction the religious bearings of this question may terminate. The mere political problem seems likely soon to be solved; and the dynasty of the Manchow Tartars is apparently falling or fallen to rise no more.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM LEW-LE-CHUEN.

(The Great Generalissimo charged with the general government, under the T'hae-ping Celestial empire.)

It has been said, that the hills and rivers throughout the empire, can only be held by virtuous persons. Thus, in the time of the three monarchs and the five emperors there was a virtuous Shun to assist the emperor Yaou, and a talented Yu to assist the emperor Shun. This is to inform you, that the object of my taking possession of Shanghae is not to attain influence, but because the will of Heaven has thus ordered it. I have already directed the troops under my command not to infringe on the property of the people in the slightest degree, in consequence of which the inhabitants of the place, both inside and outside of the city, have in their hearts reverted to me, as every body is well aware. Some days ago, I came to an understanding with the merchants of your honourable nation, that you were to afford assistance to neither party. At present Heen-fung, of the Tartar dynasty, is nearly destroyed, having lost nine-tenths of his territory. T'hae-ping-wang is now in possession of Nanking, with the walls and moats of the golden-city, while his fame has extended over the four seas; in overthrowing the cities of the Tartar dynasty his progress has been like that of a splitting bamboo. He has now sent a body of troops to attack Peking, which in a few days will be captured, as is well known to every body. I have entered into an arrangement with T'hae-ping-wang, between whom and myself there are constant communications, to and fro. My troops, and the soldiers under the government of T'hae-ping-wang, constitute but one army. China is now viewed in the same light with foreign nations. When I obtained the city of Shanghae, I came to a clear understanding with the various foreign states, that they should carry on commercial intercourse as usual. In accordance with the request of the various Consuls, I have also commanded the soldiers and volunteers under my authority not to disturb in any way the merchants residing on the north side of the city: thus I am on terms of amity with the various foreign nations. Information, however, has been conveyed to me some days ago, that Woo-keen-chang* had a foreign vessel at anchor on the north side of the city, in the inner waters: when I ordered my soldiers to go and take possession of the guns and powder which were on board of her. At that time, however, my soldiers observed that the American Consul had with the assistance of a number of his soldiers, taken the guns and powder which were on board, and removed them to another place. I did not then think it worth while to dispute the matter with him. Afterwards, when Woo-keen-chang returned to Shanghae, the American Consul took the guns and powder, together with the charts, which he had removed, and gave them up to the Tartar troops. He also instructed them how to form batteries and such like. At present carriages have been made for the guns in question, it is said with the view of attacking the city of Shanghae. The soldiers under my command have frequently told me of this, and I could not bring myself to believe them: but two or three days ago, some of Heen-fung's troops came into the city, and informed me that such was really the case, when I became fully aware of this improper transaction. At present the city which I hold is strong, the provisions abundant, and the troops well-trained, so that we have nothing to fear. But should there be any danger of our city being taken, it is not to be supposed that my master at Nanking, will quietly sit down, and allow it to be done. I have hitherto been on good terms with the American Commissioner Marshall, and the Consul Cunningham; I cannot therefore understand for what reason they have secretly done this thing: but I have resolved to make it every where public. On a former day, when I entered the city of Shanghae, all my soldiers wanted to kill Woo-keen-chang, but I, remembering that we were fellow-townsmen, especially ordered them not to behead him, and only to place him and his family in security within the city. The American Consul, Cunningham, however, besought me, as a particular favour, that I would allow him to return to his native village, whereupon I ordered my soldiers to escort him out of the city. This was on account of the good understanding which I had with the American nation; but my master (in Nanking) having heard of it, has already blamed me for so doing. Now since the various nations, though on terms of amity, do not assist me, how is it that they secretly assist the Manchow thieves? I earnestly hope that you will assist neither party, when the Manchow thieves will soon be exterminated. At present Woo-keen-chang has this same foreign vessel at anchor opposite the E-wo jetty, which I wish to be driven away immediately, so that she may not be allowed to anchor amongst the merchant vessels of foreign nations; on this account I send you the present communication, accompanied with my desires for your daily happiness.

The above has been addressed to the Consuls of Great-Britain, France, Portugal, Prussia and Hamburgh,—on the 9th moon, 14th day. (Oct. 16th, 1853.)

* The ex Taoutae.

(No. 24.)

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 19th October, 1853.

The annexed correspondence with *Woo*, Taoutae acting under Imperial Authority, is circulated for the information and guidance of the British Mercantile Community.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To The British Community.
Shanghae.

Woo, *by Imperial Authority of the Ta Tsing dynasty, a titular Criminal Judge, Superintendent of Maritime Customs for Keang-soo, Intendant with Military powers, of the Soo-tung-tae Circuit of Keang-soo, raised in permanence five steps,—Makes a Communication:—*

Whereas when the City was lost in the outbreak of the Fokien and Kwang-tung outlaws of the Small Sword Society, the Seal of the Superintendent of Customs disappeared at the same time; of which circumstances report having been made by myself to their Excellencies the several High Authorities, a memorial was thereon addressed by them to the Throne:—

I have now had the honor to be informed by E, the Governor-general of the Two Keang, and Heu, the Governor of Keang-soo that they have apprised His Majesty of their deputing me (to act as Intendant and Superintendent) and granting me permission to apply to the Director General of Grain Transport of Chang-chow for the loan of his Seal of Office, to be employed for the time being, where such attention may be necessary; and to conduct as heretofore all business connected with the Circuit jurisdiction and collection of the Customs according to the old regulations.

The Seal formerly in use will cease to have force from the 6th of September and from this day, the 10th October, all my public correspondence will bear the impress of the Chang-chow Tsung-yun Seal, and will be authenticated thereby. It is my duty to make this Officially known to you, and I therefore write this Communication which I shall be obliged to you to acquaint yourself with and empower me to act.

A necessary Communication addressed to H. B. M.'s Consul Alcock.

Heen-fung, 3rd year, 9th moon, 7th day.
(10th October, 1853.)

Translated by
T. F. Wade, *Vice-Consul,*
Officiating Interpreter.

A true Copy,
W. H. Fittock.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 10th October, 1853.

Alcock, *&c., makes this communication in reply:—*

I am in receipt of Your Excellency's letter of this date informing me that their Excellencies the High Authorities have apprised H. I. Majesty of their deputing you to act as Intendant of Circuit and Superintendent of Customs, and permitting you to apply to the Chang-chow Tsung-yun for the loan of his seal of Office, under which you are to conduct all business of the Circuit jurisdiction and Customs as heretofore according to the old Regulations. I have only to reply that as soon as the city of Shanghae is retaken by the Imperial Troops and Your Excellency's establishment fairly reinstated in the Custom-house, I shall be prepared to enter into further consideration with you of the question of Duties.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

His Excellency Woo, *Taoutae, &c.*

A true Copy,
W. H. Fittock.

Woo, *&c., &c., makes this communication:—*

I received yesterday your reply on the subject of the duties at the New Custom-house informing me that as soon as the City of Shanghae should be retaken by the Imperial Troops and the Customs establishment fairly reinstated, you would be prepared to consider the duty question with me.

Since the receipt of the above I have been honored with a Despatch from Their Excellencies the Imperial Commissioner, the Governor-general, and the Governor, conveying instructions to the following effect:—I am to address a communication to each of the Foreign Consuls, acquainting them in the first place that the duties incurred by 10 British vessels before the 7th September, amounting to 45,000 odd Taels, having been handed over to me at an early date are to pass through my hands to meet the requirements of the present emergency. As regards the amounts for which merchants are liable for silk and tea shipped since the 7th September, either the duties on shipments made by different merchants being enterered in a shipping journal, are to be collected on my behalf by the different Consuls, who will, from time to time, communicate to me a statement which I shall transmit to my superiors for their scrutiny; or I am to write to the Pih-sin and Heu-sze Custom-houses for a note of the Silk and Tea entered in their books by native merchants, and myself to call on the latter to pay the duties for which they may be severally responsible. I am to have a clear understanding on these points with the British Consul and to make my report; that the revenue of the Empire may sustain no loss whatsoever.

As regards the cargoes of Silk and Tea forwarded by (native) merchants to the Shanghae market since the 7th September, Their Excellencies have instructed the Pih-sin and Heu-sze Customs establishment to archive together every note of entry of the above commodities examined by them, for the purpose of providing accurate information.

I have twice as it appears from the records addressed you upon the subject of the New Custom-house Duties and have made my report to Their Excellencies the Imperial Commissioner, the Governor-general and the Governor. Writing now under the instructions I have had the honor to receive as above detailed, I hope that you will reply to at once, stating plainly whether you will cause the duties to be paid into your hands on my behalf, or whether I may apply to the Custom-houses at Pih-sin, and Heu-sze for a note of their entries and recover the duties through my own establishment; that I may transmit information to their Excellencies, on which to make enquiry and to act.

The 45,000 odd Taels due on the 10 British ships before the 7th September, I trust you will not fail to hand over to me at an early date to enable me to close my accounts and despatch the money. This I do earnestly hope.

A necessary communication, addressed to, H. B. M.'s Consul Alcock.

Heen-fung 3rd year, 9th moon, 10th day.
(12th October, 1853.)

Translated by
T. F. Wade, *Vice-Consul,*
and Acting Interpreter,

A true Copy,
W. H. Fittock.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th October, 1853.

Alcock, *Consul, &c., in reply—*

I am in receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date upon the subject of the duties.

As soon as the City was taken and the Customs establishment broken up, I drew up certain regulations by which British Merchants were required to assure me of the amount of their imports and exports and to guarantee the payment of the duties.

These regulations have been referred through His Excellency the Superintendent of Trade, &c., to H. B. M.'s Government, and until their sanction be received no payment of the duties will be made to the Chinese Government.

As to the collection of the duties for the time to come I have already stated to your Excellency that as soon as the City is retaken and your Excellency's Customs establishment fairly reinstated I shall be prepared to enter into communication with you upon the subject.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

His Excellency Woo, *Taoutae, &c.*

A true Copy,
W. H. Fittock.

Woo, *Intendant of Soo-sung-tae Circuit, Superintendent of the Keang-nan Customs, &c. &c. &c., again makes a communication:—*

I yesterday received your communication in reply to the effect that—[Here follows an abstract of the letter from H. M.'s Consul to the Intendant dated 13th October, 1853, stating that no duties could be paid before instructions were received from H. B. M.'s Government to whom the question had been referred.]

With reference to these duties I have to observe that one sum of upwards of 45,000 Taels consists of the duties for which Ten of your Merchant-vessels have become liable, being the amounts payable on Silk and Teas which had been examined and the accounts of which had been effected previous to the loss of Shanghae, that the triplicate certificates of the Silk and Tea merchants for the sum had been duly registered and cancelled, the two affording vouchers for the correct amounts; and further that I had reported them to the Imperial Commissioner and to their Excellencies, the Governor-general and the Governor, as is on record. And, there being at present a great pressure for supplies, I have had the honor to receive instructions from their Excellencies directing me to communicate with you and request that you will call on the merchants to pay the above sum of dutiful

☞ See next page 48.

and tonnage dues and take immediate steps in my behalf to urge the payment of the same that they may be in readiness for transmittal. It is therefore really impossible to wait long for this sum.

As to the period after the 7th September, 1853, the Tea, Silk, &c., brought by Chinese Merchants to Shanghae for sale was only enabled to come on to that city in consequence of the protection afforded by the military at the Customs stations on the route, and these merchants, as conscientious men, cannot possibly evade payment of the Customs revenue to which they are liable. Besides since the seizure of Shanghae, no goods of merchants have been lost and no detriment has accrued to commerce. If you nevertheless cannot take steps in my behalf to urge the payment of the duties payable by the merchants, then the Imperial Commissioner and their Excellencies the Governor-general and the Governor will doubtless recover from the Native merchants the whole amount due without the least defalcation. To sum up in what concerns the Customs revenue after the 7th September I must still beg you to act in conformity with the General Regulations of Trade, which will be well. A necessary communication.

To Alcock, *H. B. M.'s Consul for Shanghae.*

14th October, 1853.

(Note.)—Seal of the Director General of Grain Transport at Chang-chow borrowed.

True translation,

(Signed) Thos. Taylor Meadows, *Consular Interpreter.*

A true Copy,

W. H. Fittock.

British Consulate, *Shanghae, 18th October,* 1853.

Alcock, *H. B. M.'s Consul, makes this communication in reply:—*

Two days ago I received your communication in reply to my letter of the 13th instant, respecting your application for payment of duties on ten Ships loading at the time, when Shanghae was taken and you ceased to exercise any authority there.

In respect to the ground upon which you continue to urge your right on the part of the Imperial Government to demand instant payment on these ten ships, I have to observe that the accounts of these Ships had not been closed before the loss of Shanghae, as you would appear to assume. The regulation of their accounts was still an open transaction which it was the proper business of the Custom-house Authorities and theirs only, to bring to a satisfactory conclusion, and having failed to do this by abandoning their post, I am at a loss to know under what clause of the Treaties, or General Regulations of Trade, the onus of performing this duty can be thrown upon H. M.'s Consul.

As by Treaty it is provided however that no Ship shall leave the Port until a Grand-Chop notifying the payment of all duties has been issued by the Custom-house, and it was obviously impossible to detain these Ships indefinitely until the Emperor's authority might again be established here, exposed in the meantime to unforeseen dangers, I the Consul have in discharge of my responsibility under this clause of the Treaty, done all that could reasonably be required. I have in the absence of a Custom-house Establishment taken such measures as were in my power and insured, at least as accurate a return as your officers ever succeeded in obtaining, of the amount in duties payable on each Ship, and held the Consignees responsible for payment on demand, in the event of their being called upon by my Government, to whom a reference on the subject has necessarily, been made. I say necessarily, for whether the Emperor of China can legitimately claim duties at a Port where he has ceased to exercise authority, to maintain a Custom-house for their collection, or to extend any protection to lives, property or commerce in fulfilment of the fundamental provisions of the Treaty under which they can alone be demanded, has been questioned by the Merchants who are already great sufferers by such failure in the conditions,—and whether rightly or otherwise, it is at least a question which I the Consul am not competent to settle finally.

As to any duties now accruing upon shipments You are well aware that since the capture of Shanghae my Government has extended that protection on the spot which the Emperor was no longer able to afford; and under the Guns of our Men-of-war both life and property have been secured, while trade, seriously injured and impeded by the disorder prevailing in the surrounding Country, has only by such means been saved from destruction. When you state therefore in reference to the duties accruing since the 7th that these also may fairly be claimed because the Tea and Silk shipped since that date could only have reached Shanghae in consequence of the protection afforded by the Military at the Customs' Stations en route, I am entitled to reply,—without stopping to question the reality or extent of such protection, that this forms a very small part, the least indeed of that which by Treaty the Emperor of China is bound to perform, as the condition of his collecting duties at all upon Foreign Commerce, and it would have very little availed that the Tea and Silk were permitted to arrive here, if they had been left at the mercy of Insurgents or Banditti afterwards. So clearly is it due to the British Ships-of-war after all, maintained at the cost of the British Government exclusively, and not to the protection you speak of, that any trade has been carried on, or any shipments in Port have been practicable, since the date when the Imperial Authorities were driven from their post.

But there is another kind of protection which by Treaty the Emperor is equally bound to afford to the British Merchant as the legal condition of his obligation to pay Tariff duties, and which it is not in the power of the British Government to supply, namely, Protection against unfair advantage to the profit of Merchants or Ships of other Nations, by their exemption from such duties; and this protection has been wholly wanting since the 7th instant. I the Consul can only controul the Ships and Merchants of my own Nation; if therefore Masters and Consignees of Ships under other flags choose to despatch cargoes without payment of duties or any adequate guarantee for the same, what is to prevent them in the present state of affairs? And after this has been done, upon what plea of equal Justice or Treaty rights can the Emperor of China claim the payment of duties of British Merchants, from which those of other Nations have found means to exempt themselves in the absence of all controuling power in the shape of an Authorized Custom-house? Who is to indemnify my Countrymen for the loss and injury resulting? These at least are questions of serious importance, which I think you will admit are not within the competence of any subordinate Authorities Chinese or British to decide; and yet till decided it is clear that you are not entitled to demand, and as little am I authorized to cause, the payment of duties while such exceptional circumstances exist.

Finally I observe with surprise something like a threat held out at the close of your letter to the effect, that if I refuse to cause the duties to be paid which you have long ceased to be in a position, according to Treaty to collect, the Imperial Commissioner and their Excellencies the Governor-general and the Governor may be induced to extort from the Native dealers the whole amount, which according to you own showing is now due, not by them, but by British Merchants. I can only view this as a hasty and very ill advised expression of opinion on your part, and one that their Excellencies will too well appreciate what is due to the good faith of Treaties and the interests of their Emperor to approve. They will I doubt not see that such an expedient would be instantly regarded as an act of hostility and aggression, directed against our Commerce by the Imperial Authority, and one so wholly unwarranted by the circumstances, that it could only be calculated to lead to acts of reprisal here and elsewhere on the part of my Government, which in the present critical state of affairs could hardly fail to be disastrous to the Imperial Interests. Hitherto a strictly neutral position has been maintained by all British Authorities in the struggle now going on between the Government of China and the people, and it is the earnest wish of H. M.'s Government to preserve this Policy. But in order that no fresh obstacles may arise I beg you will transmit without delay this correspondence bearing my official Seal to their Excellencies the Imperial Commissioner, Governor-general, and Governor, that they may judge for themselves how far it is likely to be in the interest of the Emperor that the British Government should either be provoked, or otherwise compelled in self defence, to depart from the line of conduct hitherto adopted.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, *H. B. M.'s Consul.*

His Excellency Woo Keen-chang, *Taoutae, &c., &c., &c.*

A true Copy,

W. H. Fittock.

Sporting Intelligence Extraordinary.—A few days ago his Excellency Sam Hall principal Criminal of Keang-soo began his sporting for the season.

His first capture was rather a failure as on account of circumstances over which he had no control, the victim though entrapped escaped unhurt.

Since then he has obtained a licence from the authorities by stating that many foxes being disguised as honest dogs—he has determined to extirpate the said foxes and if in so doing any honest dogs should be killed he regrets the fact but he can't help it. The authorities being deluded by his specious reasonings and totally unmindful of their duties as defenders of the said honest dogs granted him the necessary permission.

We understand he is now making extensive arrangements for a continual supply of potted puppies for his breakfast table.

Harbour-Master's *Report of the Number of Vessels and amount of Tonnage Moored in Shanghae, for the year ending September 30th,* 1853.

Flags.	Ships	Barks	Brigs	Schooners	Steamers	Total Numbers	Tonnage	Vessels of war. British	American	French
British,	34	31	4	15	10	94	35,610	1 Frigate, 1 Brig, 3 Strs.	2 Ships, 2 Steamers	2 Steamers
American,	48	9	1	3	1	62	41,501			
French,	1	..	..	..	..	1	392			
Dutch,	..	7	..	..	..	7	2,466			
Danish,	..	1	..	..	..	1	312			
Hamburgh,	..	3	..	..	..	3	848			
Spanish,	..	..	2	..	..	2	285			
Prussian,	2	..	..	..	..	2	1,154			
Siamese,	1	1	..	..	..	2	700			
Swedish,	..	1	..	..	..	1	358			
Total in 1853,	86	53	7	18	11	175	83,656	5	4	2
Do. in 1852,	67	71	15	24	5	182	78,165	5	1	2

N. BAYLIES.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

October 10, Siam, (Sia.) *for* Amoy.
10, Kingston, „ London.
10, Spec, „ Ningpo.
12, Hannah, „ Amoy.
15, Esmeralda, (Ham.) „ Macao.
17, Gentoo, (Am.) „ New York.

Outward Bound—Mencies, Golden State, Belliza, Balder, and Countess of Seafield.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. F. HUBERTSON,
INSURANCE BROKER & CONVEYANCER;
SHANGHAE.

Residence—The old *Billiard-Club* at the back of Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co.'s.

N.B.—Chronometers rated by transit observations.

Shanghae, 21st September, 1853.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack,* and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, *by Major J. Walch.*

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald,* New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary Symptoms,
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Complaints,	Tic Douloureux,
Bilious Complaints,	Erysipelas,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Blotches on the Skin,	Female Irregularities,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Rheumatism,	Venereal affections,
Colics,	Fits,	Retention of Urine,	Worms of all kinds,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Gout,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Consumption,	Head-ache,	Sore Throats,	&c., &c.
Debility,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel,	
	Inflammation,		

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald,* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 14th October, 1853.

Although the weather of the past week has not been so steadily cold and bracing as during the week immediately preceeding, a glance at the table will shew the remarkable fact that the mean temperature is decreasing: that of the past week being no less than 7° 1′ lower than in it's immediate predecessor, and 6° 6′ lower than the average of the corresponding week for three years.

During the past week most of the paddy has been cut and housed.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

September. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1853	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid. 1853	Thermometer. 1853 Mean	Thermometer. 1853 Minimum	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1853	Wind. 1852	Rain. 1853	Rain. Mean of 3 years
8	S.	30.30	30.18	30.31	59.5	54.0	69.5	N.N.W. to N.	E. to E.S.E.	0.00	0.11
9	S.	30.40	30.15	30.34	61.5	55.0	73.0	N.N.E. to N.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.01
10	M.	30.32	30.16	30.23	64.0	59.0	72.5	N.E. to E.N.E.	N.N.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.06
11	Tu.	30.26	30.18	30.17	64.5	59.0	73.0	E. to E.S.E.	S. to S.E.	0.00	0.03
12	W.	30.26	30.13	30.15	65.5	61.0	75.5	N.N.W. to N.E.	N.E.	0.12	0.11
13	Th.	30.25	30.19	30.14	67.0	61.0	66.0	S.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.17
14	F.	30.28	30.26	30.18	67.5	62.0	66.5	E.	N.N.W. to N.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 15th Oct., 1853.]				Mean	64.2		70.8		Total	0.12	0.13

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 15	Mandarin	B. bark					Ballast	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
„ 20	Brenda W.	B. schr	299	Stone	Hongkong	Sep. 18	Opium	Russell and Co.
„ 21	Eamont W.	B. schr	120	Brown	Hongkong	Oct. —	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 16	Gentoo	A. ship	747	Devens	New York	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.
„ 19	Balder	Sw. bk.	388	Swensson	London	Tea, &c.	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.
„ 20	Bellisa	P. schr	173	Almeida	Macao	Beans	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
„ 20	Mencius	B. ship	509	Lelik	London	Tea, &c.	Reiss and Co.
„ 20	Countess of Seafield	B. bark	492	Brown	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Argonaut		Oct. 15	A. ship	373	Nott	Smith, King and Co.		
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.	125	Villar	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Bay State		Sep. 26	A. ship	600	Simmons	Russell and Co.		
Brenda W.		Oct. 20	A. schr	299	Stone	Russell and Co.		
Confucius		Sep. 25	A. str.	450	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Eamont W.		Oct. 21	B. schr	120	Brown	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	To-day
Emu	805	Sep. 26	B. bark	358	Harris	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Favorite		Aug. 18	S. ship	430	Tom-chone	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Fleetwood	284	June 29	A. ship	663	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Gambia	811	Sep. 12	B. ship	567	Anderson	Captain.		
Glenlyon	812	Oct. 13	B. bark	348	Smirk	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Golden State		Sep. 26	A. ship	1400	Doty	Augustine Heard & Co.	London	Early
Huntingdon		Aug. 30	A. ship	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.	New York	
Hussar	291	July 9	A. ship	721	Lucas	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
James Armstrong	809	Oct. 1	B. bark	441	Elliot	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Jennet		Oct. 1	A. bark	217	Mix	Captain.	For Sale	
Living Age	285	June 17	A. ship	727	Holms	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Mandarin		Oct. 15	B. bark			Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Mystery		Aug. 30	A. ship	1150	Peterson	Smith, King and Co.		
Panic	806	Sep. 13	B. bark	460	Inglenton	Hargreaves and Co.	London	Early
P. Menshikoff W.		Oct. 9	R. bark	275	Furuhjelm	Augustine Heard & Co.	Japan	Early
Robert		Oct. 4	Aus. bk	302	Camelli	Captain.	Hongkong	Early
San Benito		Sep. 18	Sp. bg.	125	Dominguez	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Snow Squall		Oct. 2	A. ship	750	Bursley	Wetmore and Co.		
Star of the Union		Sep. 26	A. ship	1050	Willis	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Syren		Sep. 20	D. bark	211	Lewis	Watson and Co.	Amoy	Early
Tartar		Sep. 25	A. ship	701	Goodwin	Smith, King and Co.		
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	96	Chape	T. Lacy.		
Typhoon		Oct. 1	A. ship	1611	Salter	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.	London	Early
Vancouver		Oct. 14	A. ship	550	Lunt	Russell and Co.		
Walter		Oct. 4	Sw. bk.	330	Norelius	Russell and Co.		
Willem de Eerste		Oct. 1	D. ship	686	Niedfeld	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
William the IV.		......	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
Wings of the Morning		Oct. 1	A. ship	915	Lovell	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—British.—							
Spartan,	H.M.Ship	23	918	230	Capt. Sir W. Hoste, Bt.,	1848	..
Salamander,	H. M. Str.	6	816	160	Com. Ellman,	1845	220
—American.—							
Saratoga,	U.S.Sloop	20	900	200	Com. Walker,	Comm'ned. 1850	..
—French.—							
Cassini,	H.I.M.Str	6	..	125	Capt. F. De Plas.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, lbs.
Parana	Liverpool	326	May 26	1,871,000	....	54	....	8,000
Confucius,	Liverpool	511	June 24	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct,*

From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece* Goods	*Wool* Bales	N'keen Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London			404,000	21			
„ 17	John Bunyan,	466	London			292,200	1,556		54	
„ 26	Sir H. Pottinger,	332	Liverpool			137,720	517			
Aug. 5	Challenger,	698	London			380,000	3,061			
„ 8	Nightingale,	1066	London	140,000	8,000	448,000	2,386			10
„ 23	Lancastrian,	591	London			455,000	1,053		75	
„ 25	Geffrard,	337	London			275,000	864			
„ 31	Eclipse,	393	London			343,500	334		44	
„ 31	Norna,	392	London			36,000	2,616		50	
Sept. 1	Ashmore,	512	London			230,100	639		90	
„ 3	Nerbudda,	428	Cork			500,000				
„ 13	Cherokee,	278	London			315,000	555			
„ 14	Monarch,	337	Falmouth			362,437				
„ 17	Crisis,	426	Liverpool			396,000	474			
„ 27	Sea Witch,	336	London			309,000				
„ 28	Cambalu,	536	London			464,733	1,305			
„ 28	James Scott,	340	London			326,148				
„ 29	Kingston,	843	London							
„ 29	John Knox,	296	London			223,162	705			
„ 29	Torrent,	649	London							
Oct. 19	Balder,	388	London							
„ 20	Mencius,	509	London			492,201	293			
„ ..	Golden State,	1400	London							
„ ..	C. of Seafield,	492	London							

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